

LOSE THEIR NERVE AT FIRST ATTEMPT

Murder Thugs Were to Have Killed Rosen-
thal July 6.

BECKER ANGERED BY THEIR FAILURE

Police-Lieutenant Threatened to Slay Gambler Himself When Original Plot Did Not Go Through—Rose and Webber Add to Their Sensational Confessions.

New York, July 31.—Police-Lieutenant Charles Becker, head of the "strong arm squad" of gambling raiders, who is charged with instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, tonight was further implicated in the plot to kill the gambler when "Bald Jack" Rose and "Bridgie" Webber added another chapter to their already amazing allegations. They told the District Attorney that Rosenthal was to have been killed at the instigation of Becker ten days before he actually met his fate, and that the plot failed because the underworld thugs selected to do the murder lost their nerve at the last moment.

The District Attorney spent the greater part of the afternoon with Rose and Webber in their cells at the West side Police Station and under the promise of leniency which the prosecutor has given them, they talked freely. They gave little additional information regarding the \$2,000,000 fund which they alleged illegal resorts paid for police protection in the city every year, but their story of the alleged anxiety of Lieutenant Becker because of gambler Rosenthal's wealth, and the pressure was applied to the District Attorney and in the prosecutor's opinion he strengthened his evidence against Becker.

Lost Their Nerve.
The plot that failed was to have been brought to a climax at the Garden Restaurant on Fifty-first Street on Saturday night, July 6, when Rosenthal and his wife were dining there, according to the account told by Rose to the District Attorney, as spokesman for the two gamblers. Webber said that at the time when Jack Sullivan, the gambler now under arrest for alleged complicity in the murder, Rose himself engineered the attack and brought to the restaurant the "act of thugs" who were to do the actual shooting, according to Rose.

Two of the hired assassins were "Gip the Blood" and "Lefty" Louis, who were wanted by the police as two of the men who actually shot Rosenthal ten days later in front of the Hotel Metropole. Becker at that time was downtown, Rose said, waiting for the murder plot to be consummated. Becker had talked with me every day, Rose said. He kept saying to me, "Why don't you kill this fellow Rosenthal? He would have been killed on that night if the bunch hadn't lost their nerve. They got the notion after they reached the restaurant that a detective was on to them. After giving up the assassination we went to 'Bridgie' Webber's place, and there we met Becker. He denounced us all up and down."

"You are all a lot of cowards," he said. "I'll have to do it myself."

Rosenthal, it was recalled by the District Attorney, had but a few days before this made his first complaint against Becker, charging that the police lieutenant was a partner in his gambling racket.

FOREIGNERS MUST KEEP HANDS OFF

Monroe Doctrine Unanimously Reaffirmed by Senate Committee.

RESOLUTION IS WORLD-WARNING

Outgrowth of Effort to Sell Land on Magdalena Bay to Corporation Which Was Believed to Be Acting in Interests of Japanese Government.

Washington, July 31.—The United States Senate today unanimously adopted a resolution, which would make clear to the world this nation's position regarding encroachment of foreign powers upon the Western Hemisphere.

The Lodge resolution, submitted to the Senate to-day, affirms that the United States cannot see "without grave concern" any harbor or advantageous spot in the Western Hemisphere taken over by a foreign corporation or by a foreign corporation acting in the interest of a foreign government.

Leading members of the Foreign Relations Committee tonight declared that this declaration of the attitude of the United States is not a direct reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine, a point to be clearly emphasized in the Senate, but is an announcement by the United States that it will protect its "approaches" and prevent the establishment of foreign naval or military bases at threatening points in this hemisphere.

Japan Not Concerned.
Though the Foreign Relations Committee, upon investigation of the Magdalena Bay project, found that the Japanese government had no connection with the project, it was believed that foreign corporations be not allowed to secure sites in the Western Hemisphere that might later be turned over to their home governments for naval or military bases.

Members of the committee point out that the Monroe Doctrine, as laid down by President Monroe in his message to Congress in 1823, was that this nation would not permit any foreign power to threaten the safety of or attempt invasion of an independent government in the Western Hemisphere.

The resolution was strengthened before its submission to the Senate to-day by an amendment suggested by Senator Hitchcock.

TARIFF REVISION MUST BE GRADUAL

Governor Wilson Does Not Favor Any Revolutionary Measures.

HE WOULD MAKE HASTE SLOWLY

He Also Favors Thoroughness and Moderation in Dealing With Tariffs, Believing That Too Drastic Steps Would Overturn Vast Business Interests.

Seaside, N. J., July 31.—Revision of the tariff should be made at one sweep, but should be gradual and thorough, is the opinion of Governor Wilson, announced tonight. The Governor so declared in his first discussion of the question for publication since he wrote his speech of acceptance, and after a long conference this afternoon with Representative Redfield, of Brooklyn, whom he considers one of the best informed men in the country on the tariff.

"We are all agreed on that," the Governor said, when interviewers asked him if his views coincided with those of Mr. Redfield on a gradual reduction of the tariff.

After the conference Mr. Redfield told the reporters that he and the Governor had talked on three topics—the tariff, the trusts and the scientific training of young farmers as a means of lowering the high cost of living.

Thorough, but Gradual.
"We talked of the need of a general downward revision on almost every schedule in the tariff," Mr. Redfield said. "The revision should be thorough, but should be made by degrees. We should make progress slowly, in my opinion, instead of trying to make too much at one jump. For instance, if a thirty per cent reduction is decided upon in any one schedule, it would be better to make two fifteen per cent reductions at different times instead of a single reduction of thirty per cent."

"I think the Governor's views are clear and steady and that he has a thought of acting rashly or hastily. The Governor has his own views as to the wisdom and moderation in dealing with the trusts. We talked considerably about them. It is my opinion that the Governor believes that the Government should first establish its own policy so clearly that it can be ready, understood instead of being misinterpreted."

Business men and lawyers and everybody else have been divided as to what the Sherman antitrust law really means. What the law means should be established clearly, then it should be enforced impartially.

Young Farmers.
The Governor was deeply interested, Mr. Redfield said, in scientific training of young men in farming. This, the Governor thought, would mean much in reducing the high cost of living. He thought a lot of farmers of America should be encouraged to do so, as much as to not produce more and in some cases less than they produced per acre years ago.

BIG CARDS PLAYED BY PROSECUTION

Wins Two Important Points in Case Against Mrs. Grace.

COURT ADMITS ALIBI LETTERS

Loving Epistles Claimed to Have Been Written by Accused Woman to Herself to Prove Her Innocent of Shooting Husband—She Will Tell Story To Day.

Atlanta, Ga., July 31.—After forging the last link in the chain of circumstances which it claims connects Mrs. Daisy Grace with the shooting of her husband, the prosecution rested its case late today. Mrs. Grace is expected to go on the stand at the opening of court tomorrow to tell her own story.

The State played its big card today and won two important points. Two letters, which it was claimed Mrs. Grace wrote to herself over her husband's name, "Gibby," and mailed as she was leaving for New York, to establish an alibi, were offered in evidence and admitted by the court after a desperate battle between opposing counsel, lasting more than two hours.

Mrs. Grace was admitted, according to her husband when he was in the hospital, which the defense had fought hard to keep from the jury, also were admitted. George C. Billard, city detective, was the witness who was permitted to tell of the meeting.

"What spoke first?" asked Solicitor Dorsey.

"Mrs. Grace," "What did she say?" "She said: 'How did this happen, Gene? What have you been telling these people? They tell me you say I did the deed.'"

"Did she kiss her husband?" "No, she stood straight up beside the bed."

Conversation Not Admitted.
Judge Roan would not permit the witness to relate to the jury the subsequent conversation between husband and wife. He admitted the first statement because the prosecution claimed that it had previously been admitted that Mrs. Grace was in the room at the time she heard the news of her husband's death.

Although the prosecution attaches great weight to the "alibi letters" and contends that they show that the shooting of Grace was premeditated by his wife, the defense claims that Mrs. Grace was not connected with them in any way. The defense, however, with having written, mailed or received them. By some strange trick of fate, Mrs. Grace did not receive the two letters, which were enclosed in one envelope, through the mails. Postmarked Atlanta, July 31, on the day of the shooting, the letters were found after she had returned to Atlanta. They were forwarded to her, but fell into Grace's hands and were turned over to the attorneys by him. The handwriting on the envelope has been identified as that of Grace by witnesses, but none of them was able to identify the handwriting of one of the letters, which was scribbled with a pencil.

Grace suffered from a slight fever today and was too ill to be brought into court.

The full text of the so-called alibi letter follows:

"Tuesday Night.
"After I put you on the train I got to talking to an old boyhood friend of mine, and got left with a nice, sweet girl who is a day longer. But I shall hurry back, dear girl, and bring you back something real nice. My friend is here at the house with me, and I have been telling him what a nice, sweet girl you are. I am awfully sorry for what I said and what happened Sunday, and I know it will not happen again. I hope you are having a fine time in New York and that you will see lots of people. I shall think of you all the time I am away and be as good as I know how. Be a good, sweet girl and think of me lots. With all my love and a billion kisses, GENE."

The other letter, which the prosecution claims Mrs. Grace wrote on a Wednesday night before the shooting, read:

"My Dear Wife, Daisy:
"After saying goodbye to you at the station today, run into a fellow-friend of mine from Charlotte, N. C., and Daisy, believe me, my heart went out to him. I shall think of you all the time I am away and be as good as I know how. Be a good, sweet girl and think of me lots. With all my love and a billion kisses, GENE."

Figures in Sensational Case



MRS. DAISY GRACE. EUGENE GRACE.

EVEN SON-IN-LAW 'NICK' NOT EXEMPT

Roosevelt Is Planning to Run Candidate Against Him.

PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN

Colonel Shows No Concern Over Desertion of Progressives in Congress.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 31.—With the preliminary organization of the national progressive party virtually completed, Colonel Roosevelt turned his attention to-day to plans for the campaign which is to begin soon after the Chicago convention. Harry F. Coehms, of Wisconsin, formerly a lieutenant of Senator La Follette, who has been drafted for service in the national progressive headquarters in New York, came to Oyster Bay to discuss with the ex-President the line of attack in Wisconsin and other States in the Central West.

Colonel Roosevelt expressed no concern at reports from Washington that only six or eight Republican members of Congress had decided to leave their party to join the national progressive movement.

The opinion was expressed by associates of Colonel Roosevelt that "some" progressive Republicans in Congress were waiting to see what happens at Chicago before taking a definite position. They hoped for further accessions if the convention bears out the prophecy that there will be a representative gathering from every section of the country with full delegation of delegates to the national convention.

It is planned to force Republican candidates, especially those in progress, to declare themselves quickly as for or against Colonel Roosevelt. Those who wish to remain in the Republican ticket and candidates for support by the Roosevelt party will not be opposed by national progressive candidates. The others, according to the present plan, will be confronted by rivals on the National Progressive ticket as well as the Democratic ticket.

Colonel Roosevelt's intention to make a strong fight is possible to obtain the election of National Progressive Congressmen, who would support him should he be elected and represent the new party in Congress.

Monday, August 6—Assembly of delegates at noon, preceded by procession of Confederate and Union veterans to the platform, reading of call for National Progressive convention by Ralph C. Otis, chairman of committee on arrangements. Invocation. Revote speech by former United States Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, temporary chairman; temporary organization; adjournment, followed by committee meeting.

Tuesday, August 6—Call to order; reports of committees, including those on credentials and permanent organization; Mr. Beveridge said he regarded the organization, adjournment at noon. Wednesday, August 7—Call to order; invocation; speech of nomination and seconding speeches for President and Vice-President nominations; platform final adjournment.

Chicago, July 31.—According to plans completed by leaders to-day, the program for the National Progressive convention next week will be practically as follows:

Monday, August 6—Assembly of delegates at noon, preceded by procession of Confederate and Union veterans to the platform, reading of call for National Progressive convention by Ralph C. Otis, chairman of committee on arrangements. Invocation. Revote speech by former United States Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, temporary chairman; temporary organization; adjournment, followed by committee meeting.

BUILDINGS VALUES DOUBLED HERE IN FIVE YEARS

Twenty Millions Constructed Since Beck Began His Work.

MONTH OF JULY BROKE RECORDS

Fifth Anniversary of Inspector's Office To-Day—Growth Within Five Years Exceeds Total City Values at Close of War.

New Buildings Number 4,301.

During the five years that Building Inspector Henry P. Beck has supervised building construction in Richmond, ending last night, there has been authorized a grand total of 1,311 new buildings of all classes, costing \$19,554,644. Repair permits have been issued to the number of 3,993, aggregating in cost \$2,711,042, making the total cost of the building operations of Richmond in five years \$21,265,686, or approximately one-third of the total assessed valuation of buildings in the city. That the period of building construction has not yet reached its greatest point of activity is shown by the fact that the month of July, for which the books are not yet closed last night, was the largest month of the entire five years, of which there have been kept accurate records of building operations. In July there were authorized fifty new buildings, to cost \$1,235,615, and seventy-six repairs, to cost \$95,441, making a total of \$1,331,056.

His Fifth Birthday.
Elected in the spring of 1907, Mr. Beck became the first Building Inspector of Richmond on August 1, 1907, celebrating to-day his fifth birthday as one of the most active of city officials. When the city was first taken over from its long sleep, Mr. Beck secured in 1905 the adoption of the building code, which placed the first definite regulations on the manner of house construction. Since then the story of his department has been one of never-ending growth and development. The clerks in the office made the totals last night of what has been accomplished, deputy inspectors were busy with plans for new buildings still pending, which will cost in the aggregate more than \$200,000.

Anniversary Statement.

The following anniversary statement was compiled last night, showing the total amount of building operations in the five year period from August 1, 1907, to August 1, 1912.

Trick dwellings	1,124	\$5,504,323
Frame dwellings	1,221	1,506,857
Stores	389	1,889,149
Sheds	551	99,202
Stables	167	127,678
Warehouses and manufacturing	14	2,118,156
Apartment houses	7	38,829
Y. M. C. A. buildings	2	249,000
Churches	20	107,165
Office annexes	1	1,900
Freight depots	6	139,691
Conservatories	1	1,000
Substations	2	28,500
Boiler house	2	9,000
Sunday schools	1	6,900
High schools	1	239,251
Schools	4	135,000
Engine houses	17	124,727
Public baths	5	67,915
Halls	6	161,645
Reinforced concrete buildings	1	8,000
Hospitals	4	116,124
Theatres	4	131,000
Church homes	1	37,680
America and market	1	12,100
Office buildings	14	2,354,500
Observatories	1	15,000
Hotels	5	1,029,000
Brick garages	6	42,500
Cer barns	4	116,000
Post-offices	1	715,000
Exhibition buildings	1	51,000
Power houses	2	171,000
Private stables	59	32,311
Public stables	8	48,285
Colleges	2	195,000
Brick vaults	1	300
Private garages	52	32,710
Tabernacles	2	137,070
Markets	1	19,201
Repairs	3,993	\$2,711,042
		\$21,265,686

Two-Fifths of Entire City.
Commissioner of the Revenue Taxation reported yesterday that the total assessed valuation of houses within the city limits, exclusive of land, was \$41,825,250. This must be added to the assessed valuation of the State Corporation Commission, and property exempt from taxation, such as schools, churches and buildings belonging to the city of Richmond or the State of Virginia, bringing the estimated total to approximately \$50,000,000. As the present value of all structures in the city limits exclusive of land, the report of the Building Inspector of an investment in buildings during the past five years of \$21,265,676, shows that fully two-fifths of the entire city has been built in half a decade. It has been roughly estimated that the property and building loss in the fire at the evacuation of Richmond in 1865 was something like \$7,000,000, and that about one-third of the entire building valuation of the city at that time was destroyed.

Some Comparisons.
If these figures are correct, it is a matter of some comparative interest to show that there are now under contract and in course of construction in Richmond more than \$7,000,000 worth of building or more than the total property loss in the evacuation fire, and that the building operations of the past five years have exceeded in value the building operations of the entire city at that time.

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